From All Parts of the World.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Roumania About to Declare Her Independence.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF RECENT FIGHTING

Great Fire in Constantinople-A French Affair of Honor.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 30, 1877. There is no exciting news from the seat of war this morping, and those who expected to hear of decisive battles within a few days after the ration of war have been doomed to disappoint ment. The principal item of intelligence is the pro-posed declaration of Roumanian independence.

ROUMANIA DECLARING HER INDEPENDENCE. The HERALD'S Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Prince Charles is preparing a manifesto declaring mania independent of Turkey. This step ba been expected almost since the first entry of the Rustroops into the principality. Roumania will be erected into a kingdom, and will be under the protec tion of Russia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a convention with Russia, dated April 16, 1877, in which the Prince of Roumanis sssures to the Russians a free passage and the treat-ment due a friendly army, and the Czar binds himself to respect the rights of Roumania. The Minister said the convention was to secure respect for Roumania's position as an individual State in rdance with the treaty of Paris. It imposed neither a change in Roumania's international relations or the duty of lending the co-operation of her army, Roumania adhering to the policy of attacking no one, but defending her frontier as far as possible. A simiar convention had not been concluded with the Porte because it had transferred the seat of war to Roumanian territory and had also persistently rejused to recbeen pending for years. According to an additional convention the Russians are allowed to use Roumanian roads, railways, rivers and telegraphs. The resources of the country are placed at their disposal for the supply of the army. The Roumanian authorities are to asist in creeting camps and forwarding baggage. Russian military trains and telegraphing are to have the precedence of ordinary traffic. The Russians are empowered to complete unfinished railroads, and necessary ground for this purpose is ceded them. The Chief of the Russian Military Traffic Department is empowered, subject to the approval of the Roumanian Minister of Russians are allowed to establish military stations and tals anywhere except in Bucharest. Roumania will, if required, provide material for the construction of boats, ships and bridges. Articles intended for the Russian army will be admitted into Roumania duty The Roumanian authorities will assist capturing Russian desertors. All the exincurred through the passage of the Russians are to be paid in cash within two months An explanatory report annexed to the convention says Russia is obliged to intervene in Turkey because Mussulman fanaticism and the weakness of the Turk ish government allow no hope of reform, and as Russia desired to respect the inviolability of Reumania,

the present convention was concluded. The Chamber ratified the convention by a vote of RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE PIGHTING.

An official despatch to the Russian Minister of War lescribes operations in Asia Minor as follows:—"On the 27th inst. our infantry reached Kuruckdara and our cavalry Subotin and Chadzivali. The strong post-Muchaster was occupied on the 26th The loss by the bombardment of Fort St Nicholas was one killed. On the 27th the Turkish monitors approached Pott, but went away without doing any damage. Turkish accounts say a Russian colur marching on Ardahan. The Russian army is very strong in cavalry, and is accompanied by a heavy NOTES FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg despatches say that the newspaper statements that Russia has concluded a new loan are incorrect. Russia is prepared with means to prosecute terest on her sinking fund debt, the long negotiations preceding the war naving given ample time for preparan in these respects, It is now decided that the Czarowitch shall return to St. Petersburg with the Czar. Reports from the commander of the Southern army express great satisfaction with the operating and marching capabilities of the troops government for two months for attacking the administration. The Czar will leave Kischeneff on Wednesday arrive at Moscow on Friday and reach St. Petersburg on Sunday next.

ITEMS FROM TURKEY. It is stated that the Porto has declined to recognize the arrangement by which Russian subjects in Turkey were placed under German protection. The German government has consequently protested. It is understood that the Porte will exercise the right of search on vessels going to the Black Sea. Hobart Pacha, unable to come wn the Danube on account of torpedoes, returns to Constantinople via Verna, to take command of the squadron off Creto. It is announced that Sultan will go to Shumla on Thursday. Advices from Ragusa say that numbers of troops left Trebinje, Sienitza and Scutari yesterday to attack the Montenegrins. The Servian government is about to sell transport and artillery horses. It recently sold all the reserve supply of corn.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS. The authorities of the Devouport Dockyard, in con-sequence of instructions from the Admiralty, are facilitating the completion of all vessels there. They have reported to the Admiralty that the Defence, Resistance and Black Prince, of the Channel squadron, will be completed about the end of the week. The Agincourt and Shannon, iron-clads, and Hydra and Cyclops, double-turret ships, can be made ready to go into commission in twenty-four hours. Nearly a dezen gunboats are also preparing commission, and all can be ready for sea within fortnight. Orders have been received at Woolwich for work of various kinds, which will restore to the arsenal its normal activity. Many workmen who were recently discharged will probably be engaged sgain this week. The British Mediterranean squadron Swiftsure, Devastation and Hotspur, left Malta for Coriu on Saturday. The British military attaché of the Legation at Constantinople is going to Kars. Colonel W. Lennox will join the Turkish Army of the Danube as British military attaché.

WHO MAY JOIN IN THE STRUGGLE. The Persian Minister at Constantinopie has officially assured the Grand Vizier that Persia has cutered into no engagement with Russia against Turkey. Greece only delays declaring war until the Russians cross the Danube. Austria has clearly intimated at both St. Petersburg and Vienna the point beyond which extension of the war would interfere with her interests

The appouncement that the pavigation of the Danabe has been closed caused considerable excitement in the Baltic salesrooms on Saturday. Cargoes of grain to arrive were quoted at a further advance of a shilling

PIRR IN CONSTANTINOPLE. An extensive conflagration occurred Saturday in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople. Six numered

entirely destroyed. A mosque, built all of stone, was ruined by the flames. Two women were killed.

A PRESCH AFFAIR OF HONOR SETTLED The Paris correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that the projected duel between the Marquis of Talleyrand and M. Rogat, of the Pays, has been given up. It will be remembered that Talleyrand has lately announced his adhesion to republicanism and written some severe things of the Bonapartists, for which Paul de Cassagnac has since been sent to prison for similar strictures on the government, so his representative on the Pays, M. Rogat, had also the honor of representing him in the affair of honor. The seconds have finally lecided that the article in the Pays did not exceed the

Minister Martel has ordered magistrates to report to him all newspapers which attack foreign government RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

PROBABLE ISSUE OF A PROCLAMATION BY THE

PRESIDENT-WHAT CONSTITUTES A BLOCK-ADE-POSITION OF AMERICAN COMMFRCE. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1877.

The war between Russia and Turkey will not neces sarily call for the assuance of a neutrality proclamation on the part of the United States, although it is quite probable that one may be issued upon receipt of official information of the blockade of ports by one or other of the belligerent Powers. Of course, however, all provisions of laws and treaties enjoining neutrality regardless of the issuance of such preclamations which are designed merely for the guidance of our own citizens and to protect American shipping against the consequences of possible ignorant infractions of the obligations of peutrals.

THE BLOCKADE OURSTION It is proper to state in this connection that our government long ago asserted the principle that a blockenment long ago asserted the principle that a diodande to be respected must be efficiently enforced by the
Power declaring it. The correctness of this position
is recognized by all the great Powers, and it is also
conceded that due notice must be given in overy case,
so as to enable neutral vessels to avoid danger of capture.
Hence there need be no apprehension that by reasen of
the existing war American commerce will be molested,
either in the vicinity of our own ports or on the high
scas. Only such vessels can be interfered with as may
attempt to run a blockade after due notice of such
blockade shall have been given to them, and rendered
efficient by the prosence of naval vessels of the blockading Power. The rights of American vessels in the
waters of belligerents will furthermore be guarded by
the recently strengthened United States squadrons, to
such an extent as may be required, having due regard
alike to the protection of our marine interests and the
obligations of the United States as a neutral.

PREVIOUS PROCLAMATIONS.

Very few neutrality proclamations have ever been
issued by this government except as warnings against
apprehended invasions of Canada and Cuba from our
own territory. President Washington in 1793 issued a
proclamation enjoining neutrality as to the war of
England and other Powers against France, but no
neutral proclamation in regard to any war between
foreign nations was issued from that time until the
year 1870, when President Grant issued his proclamation of warning against any violation
of neutrality in the war between France and Germany. ade to be respected must be efficiently enforced by the

year 1870, when President Grant Issued his proclamation of warning against any violation of neutrality in the war between France and Germany. That document embedded an claborate statement of the various acus forbidden by the Neutrality law, together with the recital of the general provisions of international law and of our treaties with these Powers applicable to the subject. A few months later in the same year he issued another proclamation declaring that certain uses of the waters of the United States by armed vessels of either beligerent were unifrendly and offensive and must be discontinued. No proclamation was issued by our government during the Grimean war.

MATERIAL FOR SHIP BUILDING.

THE POWERS OF EUROPE IN THE MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1877. The existing troubles between Russia and Turkey and the unsettled condition of other European powers growing out of these hostilities have already created a demand upon this country for timber suitable for ship building, and the agents of several foreign powers are here for the purpose of purchasing such timber. Two cargoes were recently shipped to France, and it is said that more has been purchased for Great Britain. that little live oak timber is in the market, the govern

But little live oak timber is in the market, the government having nearly all of this timber stored at the various navy yards amounting in the aggregate to about 1,200,000 cubic feet, though much of its decaying for want of suitable places intwhich to preserve it.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

The usual method of preserving this timber is by submerging it in wet docks, and we have not a sufficient number of such docks to contain it; therefore the timber has to remain in the open air, and in many instances not even a shed covers it. Vast quantities of other timber, such as white oak, walnut, pine, &c., also lay exposed to the weather at several havy yards, and much of it is already unfit for use on account of being so exposed. Live oak timber, which is most used in ship huifding, is cut in the winter, but does not become seasoned for a year or two. It was the policy of the late Secretary of the Navy to purchase nearly all such timber as fast as cut, and therefore a small quantity only is now to be found in the market.

FOUND DEAD.

A WEALTHY FARMER'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEAR-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

The body of Levi Hocker, a wealthy farmer of this county, who disappeared last winter, was found yesterday in a creek about six miles from his former residence. The mind of Hocker had been greatly agi tated by the prospective marriage of a fe-maic relative to an individual whom he dis-liked, and a mild type of insanity followed, One night while his wife was asseep he arose from his bed, and no traces of him could be found until his

AN ASHTABULA VICTIM.

THE BODY OF P. P. BLISS, OF CHICAGO, RE-COVERED—CABRIED FIFTY MILES FROZEN TO A CARE OF ICE.

CLEVELAND, Obio, April 29, 1877. On Friday last a party of sportsmen gunning along the lake shore at Euclid village, ten miles east of here, found the dead body of a man on the beach. The body was considerably burned on the back, one leg was broken and the other had a large flesh wound; the head was perfect, and covered with black hair and the ince with full black whiskers. There was no clothing on the body, excepting a pair of boots. The persons present had no idea whose body it might be, and as it had already commenced decomposing they dug a grave near by ann buried it. After the burial a description of the body was given at the railroad station and it was at once recognized as that of P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, who was lost on Friday night, December 29, at Ashtabula, in the great railroad accident.

The theory is that the body was frozen to a cake of ice and carried up the lake to the point where it was found. Eacild is filty miles west of Ashtabula. The body will, in all probability, be taken up to-morrow and a further investigation made. broken and the other had a large flesh wound; the

BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE ON THE BEADING ROAD AND ITS CAUSE BY THE GRAND CHIEF ENGINEER. PHILADRIPHIA, April 29, 1877.

In an interview to-night Grand Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, denied that he ever made a statement of his ability to defined that he ever made a statement of his ability to stop every road in the country by a wave of his hand.

At a public meeting in this city to-morrow night he proposes to give a history of the growth of the Brotherhood and the cause of the strike on the Reading Railroad. He stated his willingness to refer the difficulties to a board of arbitration. Mr. Arthur claimed that the Reading Company was now employing improper men on its road.

STABBED BY A PLAYMATE.

NASHUA, N. H., April 29, 1877. James F. Whitney, six years of age, during a quar rel with his playmate, Lewis Shattuck, was stabbed by the latter three times. One cut is two and one-half inches deep, and is quite serious.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1877. This afternoon, Annie Guy, colored, who resided at No. 404 Pleasant avenue, was found dead in her house, No. 404 Pleasant avenue, was found dead in her house, with a pistol shot wound in her left breast. Joseph Freeman gave himself up to the poince, and stated that he had a difficulty with Annie, with whom he lived, and had struck her over the head with a rolling pin. Annie and Lizzie Lane, who live next door, quartelled Saturday night, and the latter has been arrested. The affair is mysterious, as death was caused by a pistol shot and not a blow on the head.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29, 1877. The Louisville Jockey Club has extended the time of closing the entries to the \$1,500 purse, in which Ten Broeck and Aristides have already been entered, until houses were destroyed. The fire originated accidentally about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, and raged until nine in the evening. The Nookolic district was SOUTH CAROLINA.

FINAL SURBENDER OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICIALS-THE CONTEST IN THE SUPREME COURT ABANDONED - CHAMBERLAIN'S DE-

PARTURE FROM THE STATE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, April 29, 1877. It is announced to-night upon the best authority that the republican contestants for the several offices of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Attorney General, Adjutant and Inspector General and Superintendent of Education, after frequent con-lerences and mature deliberation, have finally determined to withdraw all claims to the offices speciled, and that this formal surrender of the same wil the title to these offices is still pending in the Supreme Court, it is considered advisable that the surren take the form, not of a resignation, but of a consent order or judgment, which will probably be taken in the Supreme Court immediately upon its convening on Tuesday next, May 1.

Tuesday next, May 1.

AN IMPORTANT EFFECT.

The immediate effect of this course will be to leave each side to meet its own expenses or costs incurred in the progress of the suit, a point the republicans earnestly desire to make in view of their present impecunious circumstances and of the extreme probability of an adverse decision, which would leave them the whole burden to bear. It is scarcely necessary to add the democratic contestants are very willing to compound the upon this basis. A less direct but a more important consequence of a withdrawal in court instead of by resignation lies in the effect of such proceeding in excluding the possibility of any questions hereafter arising as to the validity of the official acts of the democratic incumbents performed during the progress of the suit.

CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

The reasons which have influenced the republicans to this course are not lar to seek, not iarther, indeed, than the Supreme Court itself. The fact of the excitement and violent opposition on the part of the republicans to the auticipated election of Associate Justice Willard to the Chief Justiceship, together with the causes of such opposition, have been already expained to the readers of the Herald. Judge Willard contributed perhaps more largely than any other man in South Carolina to Governor Hampton's success. This gave him a claim upon democratic support, which is further strengthened by the fact that the suit involving the positions of the above named officers is still pending in the court over which he now presides. The present action on the part of the republican claimants can then be readily understood as an effort on their part to remove this rather important element of his success, and to this consideration alone is the withdrawal of the republican contestants to be attributed.

Extractameral and the results will leave Contestants to be attributed.

EXT CHAMBERLAIN.

EXT-Governor Chamberlain's lafuly will leave C lumbia to-night. Their immediate destination is sai to be Washington, at which point they will be r joined by Mr. Chamberlain himself in a day or two, c so soon as he can settle his business matters in the city. It is understood be will not return.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 30—2 A. M.

cloudy and rainy weather, with slight change in temperature and generally rising barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds shifting to northwest and southwest, with rain

For New England, portheast to southeast winds,

areas, followed by clearing weather and nearly statiopary temperature. For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, south to west winds and partly cloudy or clearing weather, preceded by

rain areas near the coast.

For the Guli States rising barometer, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and slight change of temperature, followed in the west Gulf by falling barometer and warmer southeast winds.

portness to southwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather with slight change of temperature, probably rising at the western stations.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys rising, followed by falling barometer and rising

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rising barometer,

emperature, northerly, shifting to east and south winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. shifting to the north and west, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with areas of light rain or snow and falling temperature, probably followed at the western st tions by warmer easterly winds and clearing weather. The Lower Mississippi River will continue to rise

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

slowly between Cairo and Vicksburg.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

Average temperatur	1877. 47 48 53 57 e yester e for co	3:30 P. M 66 6 P. M 54 9 P. M 49 12 P. M 48 day	st	became alarmed and shifted their goods in remarkably short time. Charbonneau and the owner of the lumber were thought of by the citizens as well as by the firemen, who guarded the premises as though they were their own. The heat from the works set fire to the roof of the saloon kept by the well known cricketer Tom Ridley and the dwellings adjacent, that a con-
--------------------	---	---	----	--

MORMON DEFENCE OF ATTORNEY HOWARD.

[From the Salt Lake Herald, 1

The New York Herald, in an editorial heretofore quoted in this paper, hinted at official speculative mo.

tives in connection with Lee's confession, published under the inspiration of District Autorney Howard; but seems too preposterous to imagino that this disthe dying contession of Lee, or use his official position and authority to obtain from the lips of the prisoner a statement or confession by holding out to him hopes of a reprieve or a pardon which were never intended to be realized. Such a course would be too monstrous to conceive, and certainly cannot be attributed to Mr. Howard, whom Lee, in his last words to the writer, apoke of as having been like a father to him throughout his trial and long imprisonment. It was reported, however, by some of Lee's attendants, that on the morning of his execution he expressed the belief that a pardon or reprieve would reach him before the fatal hour arrived, and persons who had predicted that Lee would totally break down, overwhelmed by the surrounding terrible scenes of his last moments and the preparations for his taking off, when they observed his cool demeanor and oravery, fell back upon the theory that the great culprit maintained his firmness and courage only by virtue of a strong hope that the closing scene of the drams would be in keeping with the poetical sentiment which dictated his removal to the Mountain Meadows, and that in approved dime novel style a dusty courier on a broken down animal would appearigus as the order to fire was to be given with a pardon or reprieve from the Executive. If such a hope had buoyed up the mind of the prisoner he made no mention of it either to the reporters who interviewed him or in his last speech at his coffin; neither did his manner evince the possession of an idea of this kind. He spoke and acted like a man who saw only immediate death before him, and if he harbored any other thought it was studiously concealed from those present. The supposition of a speculation on the part of the officials in Lee's statements or confessions has grown out of the scrupulous care with which he was secluded from the representatives of the press and others whom it was fitting that he should have seen, unless there were some public reasons to the contrary, each as real danger of his eshould have seen, unless there were some public reasons to the contrary, each as real danger of his eshould have seen, unless statement or confession by holding out to him nopes of a reprieve or a pardon which were never intended

WAS IT FRENCH?

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of East Twenty-first street and removed to the Morgue. deceased was about five feet eight in height and had a smooth face, bald head and hair. He was attired in a dark suit and had in height and had a smooth face, baid head and black hair. He was attired in a dark soit, and had on calf skin boots and a bine flannel undershirt. The body has been in the water for some time. In the pocket of the deceased was found a card on which was written H. French, No. 212 Broadway.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Mrs. Betty Heyne, of No. 245 avenue A, while walking through the Bowery yesterday afternoon, felt a hand in her pocket, and turning quickly saw Patrick Carey, a boy of sixteen fleeing with her pocketbook, contaming \$255. Officer Schmidt, of the Teuth precinct, captered Carey, and Judge Wandell, at the Essex Market Folice Court, heid him in \$1,000 ball.

CORONER'S CASES.

An unknown woman's dead body was found at No. 41 liaxter street yesterday. She had brown bair, and a red dress trimmed with velvet.

Joseph Baumann, two months old, was found dead in his mother's bed at seven o'clock yesterday morn-

Henry Vandenbrand and Ann Carroll died Saturday

THE FIRE FIEND AGAIN.

OIL CABINET NOVELTY WORKS BURNED

Firemen and Civilians Buried Be-

neath the Falling Walls.

TEN CHARRED BODIES REMOVED.

List of the Killed and Wounded-

Details of Injuries.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

This morning one of the most disastrous fires that

ver took place in Montreal broke out in a building

situated on St. Urbain street and occupied by the Ot

Cabinet Novelty Company. The building was one of

supports to fit it for the business carried on in it, and,

moreover, though this morning condemued in the

strongest terms by the Inspector of Buildings, was al-

lowed to be put up and occupied by men and machinery without a word on his part to the contrary. It had in

the rear a thin veneer of one brick, while in front it was somewhat stronger, but in no way sufficiently

DISCOVERY OF THE PIRE

At five minutes past five o'clock the fire was dis-

covered, and the alarm that was given, or whom I

is not known, quickly brought the whole of the ge

partment to the scene of the conflagration. The flames

were at first confined to the upper story of the building, and their headway for a time prevented by the

opious flow of water from the thirteen nozzle

directed upon them, but quickly, as if fed with the ou they buest torth in great volumes from the windows

The fire men, with the untiring zeal for which they

are know, were working in every portion of the build

ing, as well as outside.

The fire seemed to descend to the lower story

with extraordinary rapidity, which the men could not

horror. Shortly the six men in the lower stores were

called from their posts, and no sooner had they descended from the windows than the flames beiched

Heroic in their efforts to get the upper hand of the devouring element, the men raised the Skinner ladder.

and three of them ascended with the nose. The water

they poured on the lower stories seemed for the mo

ment to have obtained the mustery, but suddenly the

wind changed and the flames enveloped the whole street. When it changed again the brave firemen who

had ascended were found at the foot of the ladder, no

dead, but terribly burned. No. 1 station placed one

detachment of its men in the undertaker's lape and

another at the Craig street side. Other companies o

the brigade had parties on St. Urbain street, in the

street. Chief Pation was actively engaged in St. Urbain street, while Sub-Chief McCulloch and Sub-

Chief Hand were in the rear. The excitement, after the

THE INTENSE HEAT.

The heat on St. Urbain was so terrible that the

shingle roofs, door and window frames ignited, but

were prevented getting ablaze by the firemen, who

had their wits about them and laid themselves out to protect the lumber yard, which has its entrance on

miraculously escaped as well as Charbonneau's say

mills, which adjoin the blazing pile, and had an en

trance on St. Charles Barromé street. About six

o'clock the wind assisted the flames more terribly

than before, raising clouds of red hot splinters from

the fearful wreck and depositing them on the roof of

TENEMENTS VACATED.

The occupants of the wretchedly built tenement

became alarmed and shifted their goods in remarkably

I heard some prominent citizens remark that it was

wonderful how any man could endure such heat

as the poor firemen who were fighting the flery flend on St. Urbain street had to do,

and I can fully indorse their bewilderment

for 200 yards away the very men who made the re-mark had been compelled to shield their faces with

their hats. The fire in the upper flat did not appear

After the whole of the roof fell the upper pertion o

the two gable walls bulged literally outward, and as the volume of flames within their confines increased

as the several floors feel it was apparent to all the on-

lookers that the walls were sure to fall and that

nothing could save the buildings adjacent-common

wooden shanties or the devoted firemen who were it

rushed into the alleyway to call his men out. Reddy.

Notan and Hotthy, of No. 1, were on the roof of

Beauchamp's store, playing on the houses in Vitroe

BURIED AND CREMATED.

The Chief had barely got the words out of his mouth

calling them away when the rear portion of the wall

feil and buried them, the Chief himself receiving inju-ries from which it is doubtful whether he will ever

recover. The cry instantly went up that the men were

buried. Jack Beckingham, of No. 9, as fearless and

undaunted a fireman as ever drow the breath of life,

rescue the buried men. Holtby by this time had

scious, and were literally cremated alive, Beck and his

mate being atterly powerless. Chief Patton's son res

ened his father with the assistance of Mr. Charles

Garth, and Beck went cut for help, which he shortly

obtained, among them his devoted pranchman, Perry

Even with the additional aid the two buries

slive bremen could not be extricated, and Heck went

out for more assistance. He had no sooner got out of the alley of death than the other portion of the wall

tell, burying numbers in the ruing. No one save those present can imagine the agonizing excitement that

colowed, not only among the firemen but the civilians

COUNTING UP THE MISSING.

Who were among the ruins none could tell, and a gen

ians. Mercier, the bailiff, was running around wondering where his brother-in-law, Mr. Beau-

champ, of St. Lawrence, Main street, was,

him was at the mouth of the alley of death.

Others who had seen George Lynch, the foreman o

the water works, enter the undertaker's building by

the window, questioned where he was. Firemen

Reckingham sat and wept like a child, because, as he

said, he thought when he took the men into the alley

THE CHARRED BODIES.

RENOVING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The wounded were as tenderly carried as, under th

rushed frantically about looking for comrades.

they would not come out alive.

ost up to their necks, were powerless, but con-

rushed into the alley with two others to endeavor

to abate in intensity even when the very bas had become a blaze, and the roof, which fell in by small sections, without lessening the glare, increased

the fuel that fed the flames below.

the adjacent dwellings on Vitrée.

accident to the men on the ladder, became intense.

forth spitefully as if to overtake them.

MONTREAL, April 29, 1877.

excitement of the occasion, could be expected, to an ambulance in charge of Chief McCrobie and taken to nospital. The dead were placed in the coffins, which

Appalling Disaster in the City of Montreal.

The following is the list of killed:-T. Higgins, driver of the Skinner from station No. 1. Richard Scholes, from station No. 2 He leaves i wife and three children to mourn his loss. Michael Barry, from station No. 3, a widower; leave

William Perry, of station No. 9, single; leaves an aged mother of whom he was the sole support. George Lynch, for many years foreman of the water department. It was his duty to attend all fires,

and by the firemen be was regarded as one of them selves, for he was always ready to give help when seeded. He leaves a wife and four children. Joseph Parker, machinist, twenty years of age, sin

married, two children. His friends owned the four shantles in the alley of death that were demolished, and it is supposed by them that he went in to assist the tenants to get away with their goods.

Antoine Saunders, aged twenty-six, stonecutter, residing in German street, married; supposed to have rushed into the alley after the rear portion of the

John Hamell, aged twenty-eight, laborer, residing on St. Constant street.

The last two mentioned bodies lay at the Central station for a long time before recognized. They were fearfully mutifated. The remains of a third civinan hes at the General Hospital, and are so terribly crushed as to be unrecognizable. They are those of a young man about twenty years of age, smooth faced, round, full cheeks, hair very closely cut, with clothing of dark texture, but covered with mud. The pockets of his ciothing contained nothing but a play bill of several weeks ago.

A man named Parker is missing and it is believed ho

is under the debris in the death alley. At the present time a gang of Corporation laborers, under Mr. Labelle, are overturning the bricks. THE INJURED.

Chief Patton was attended at his residence by his physician, Dr. Schmidt. He suffers from severe scalp wounds and a large gash on the right temple, a severe brasion of the right knee and another on the left arm. He is also very much bruised and burned. J. Nolan, guardian, No. 1 station, legs badly frac

tured, one broken, and bruised about the head. John Livingstone, foreman of Skinner, one leg badly smashed: since amoutated.

Ben Harrison, Skinner, ladder, back broken; still Charles Reddy, Skinner, head bruised.

William Fergusson, leg broken and head bruised. Charles Buies, Skinner, badly hurt. Alfred Holtby, No. 1 station, burnt badly about the

Israel Bishop, No. 5, leg broken and badly burned. Edward Stollery, one leg broken and badly burned

Resides the above many civilians were badly injured and carried away to their homes by their friends. The firemen were all taken to the hospital except those that were killed, the bodies of the latter being taken to their homes. The wounded men were attended at the hospital by Drs. Clive, Reddy, Fen-

wick and Ross, of the resident staffs. Drs. Fence and

Webber were also present. PROGRESS OF THE DESTRUCTION

The south gable wall subsequently fell and demolished nalf of Slade's furniture store, the part saved being that in which he lived. All the surrounding property was protected, but the pile kept on burning with terrific ury within what was left between the gable walls, Fear of the fire extending abased somewhat about seven o'clock, but the sorrow at the fatal consequences will never abate.

The watchman of the building, who was reported among the missing, turned up after the fire was subdued. He stated that the fire started in the engine room, but that statement is incorrect. There is not the least doubt that the fire originated in the upper

story. How is the mystery.

The excitement over the calamity is intense, the scene of the configration being crowded with civiltone and the several fire stations and the General Hos pital crowded with friends of the injured.

CONTENTS OF THE BUILDINGS The works were stocked with all kinds of domestic utensils, including refrigerators and children's toys. Nothing whatever was saved, and the insurance of th company is very small, what there is being in the Commercial Union. Last December a risk upon the building was cancelled by the Citizens' Insurance Cor pany. Werault, the undertaker, whose loss is really of all he had, is not insured. Most of the people living in the surrounding premises, whose loss is only from water, are insured

The same building was severely damaged by fire a year ago, when used as a laundry, but was since rebuilt for the Oil Cabinet Novelty Company.

The injured firemen are doing as well as could be exvery precarious state. He is severely bruised about the head as well as burned. Hopes are entertained that he will survive. He has been thirty-five years in

Nolan, guardian, No. 1 station, is much bruised

conscious and easy.

Livingston's injuries are very severe. The amputa tion will go far to make it a question whether he wil Of the others no serious apprehensions are enter

INJURIES TO PIERMEN. About ten additional firemen are in their own homes suffering severely from brutses, burns and other injuries. The whole brigade is crippled of eleven men at No. 1 station—eight were disabled. All the other

stations have suffered in proportion. Chief Patton is in a very precarious condition, but at late hour it was thought that his injuries will not re-

A meeting of the guardians of the various stations has just been held. It was decided to hold the funerals

FIRE IN CANAJOHARIE.

HALF OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29, 1877. At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stables of the Nellis House, in Canajoharie, which destroyed half of the business portion of the vil At the time the fire broke out a fresh eastwind was blowing and the westward pro. gress of the flames was not stayed until the mail bouse of M. L. Smith was burned. Then the fire took an easterly course and extended as far as PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The property cestroyed consisted of E. C. Taylor's The property cestroyed consisted of E. C. Taylor's house and barns, on the north side of the canal; M. L. Smith's mait house, Edwards' storchouse and coal yards, Association Hall, the Brown-Stafford block, the Neilis House and stables, C. F. Stafford's block, residence and barn.

Nothing was burned on the south side of Main street. The buildings on the north side of C. T. Stafford's block, cast of Association Hall, were saved. No lives were lost.

rere lost.

The total loss can be estimated at \$200,000. The urned district covers about eight acres of ground.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 29, 1877. The flouring mill of William E. Furness, at Ogdens-burg, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$12,000 and the insurance \$8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE WHISKEY CASES.

CONVICTED MEMBERS OF THE RING ARRESTED AND REQUIRED TO PAY THEIR FINES. Sr. Louis, April 29, 1877.

John D. Terling, G. Bensberg, Louis Teuscher, J. In. Bernecke, W. H. Wadsworth, R. W. Ulrici, W. R. Jov-The Chief and Holtby had been sent home and ctt and two or three other persons, members of the a sort of resurrection movement commenced amid the scorebing pile of deeris. It was found Whiskey Ring here who were sentenced to pay a fine and to nominal imprisonment a year ago, but who never paid their fines, were who never paid their fines, were arrested yesterday on capias pro fine. Terling paid his fine of \$1,000 and was released. Touscher, Benaberg, bernecke and Wadsworth were taken before Judge frent, of the United States Circuit Court, and admitted to ball in the sum of \$1,500 to appear before the Court May 3, when the cases will be nearu. Those arrests were made under the direction of District Attorney Bliss, in pursuance of a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury that measures must be taken to collect all unpaid fines in whiskey cases. the rear portion of the undertaker's store, and there amid the ruin lay the bodies. It was a sickening sight to look upon, for within a foot of the surface was tound a hear of bodies-some lifeless, others in the throes of death, some few others just conscious and

ROBBED AND SHOT.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE BETWEEN A

SWEDISH SAILOR AND A LAND SHARK Carl Hensen, a Swedish sailor of the steamship Acapulco, was shot in the abdomen by Robert Green at No. 174 Eldridge street at a quarter-past eleven o'clock last night while struggling for the possession of \$25 and a revolver which Green had murdere discharged at his victim. The story is one of dram villany cupidity and avarice will urge a man.

Havana line, was lying at her pier, No. 42 North River, and the sallors and deck hands were busily engaged in discharging and working at her. As they passed from the ship to the shore a man, who was leitering on the wharf, accosted each, asking him if he had any contraband goods to dispose of. The question was always put and replied to in undertones, There was one man, however, who nodded in the affir was invited by the lounger to go up the docks and take a drink. At the bar the conversation was changed from smuggling to some more legitimate and less dangerous topic. But the men before they parted agreed to rendozvous for the transaction of business yesterday at No. 174 Eldridge street, where the urbane trader in contraband goods, Robert Green, resided. Accordingly Heasen put in an appear ance at Green's house in the atternoon and was cordially welcomed. He had no goods with him and so informed formation, but, on the contrary, was quite hospitably inclined and spread a goodly table

his host, who did not seem at all put out by the information, but, on the contrary, was quite hospitably inclined and spread a goodly table and introduced the cheering grog to the Swede's notice. Copious inlatious followed, adding zest to the conversation that the pair engaged in. The afternoon thus passed pleasantly and evening found the twain on excellent terms with themselves and each other until the greg, or something more potent in it, at last overcame the Swede and he began to nod. In a lew moments he slept upon the lounge.

A RUDE AWARENING.

Hew long he slept Carl Hensen could not say. But in the story he told to the sergeant in charge of the Tenth precinct last night he was firm in the assertion that he had been drugged. His first impulse was to feel for his money. He had \$25 in his pocket before he went to sleep. This he missed when he awoke. He was a shrewd fellow, however, and said nothing about it for awhile. Green was out of the room at that time, too. Carl, thearing him returning, leigaed sleep in the hope of catching him whom he suspected of being the thief trying to steal some more of his property. Green, scrutinized the leatures of the sailor and finding him, as he thought, still slumbering, very lemurely began to unhook his watch chain and relieve him of the timepiece likewise. This was what Hensen was watching for, and, springing to his leet, he seized Green by the throat and demanded the immediate surrender of his stolen property.

"Let me go, you —— or I'll kill you," hoarsely evalutioned the half-trangled Green, vainly endeavororing to loosen the grip of the powerful sailor.

"Live me mein money and mein vatch," was Carl'g rejoinder, and then the people in the house heard the men struggling backward and forward in the room of his and heard a moment or so before. Crockery was smashed in the room, and now the two desperate men lought for the possession of the pistol.

The Swede had managed to get a firm hold on the waspen with all his might to regain possession of the revolver, and by a gre

officer Graffner while on post on Rivington street noticed Groen running, and thinking that all was not right arrested him, and just as Hensen had been helped up the steps of the station house his assailant was led by the officer before the desk to give an explanation. It was unnecessary, for the Swede at once recognized him and said, "That's the man who shot me." The two men were led into the back room to await the arrival of a surgeon, who was telegraphed for. While they were together in the back room Green said to Hensen, "If I hatn't been so drunk I'd of killed you outright, but I'll be the cause of your death yet."

of killed you declary the death yet."

The physician on examining Hensen's wound, which was in the abdomen, princubeed it tatal, and ordered his immediate removal to Believue Hospital. Green was locked up on a temporary charge of lelonious assault and a definite one of robbory.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Thomas Coleman, of Troy; Daniel B. St. John, of Newburg, and A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y.; Judge J. S. Polk, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Judge L. H. Brisbee, of Chicago, are at the St. 1 ins. Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, of Cheshire, England; John T. Raymond and William J. Florence are at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Congressman R. Holland Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., is at the Astor. Professo Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adriatic, are at the Everett, Judge H. L. Comstock, of Canandaigus, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant. Miss Rose Eytinge is at the

TO TRIFLE WITH A COUGH IS TO INVITE CONsumption, bronchitis or abscess of the lungs. To arrest a cough with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAK IS to aver all danger.

Pirk's TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—BENNE IT BUILDING.
FIRST PROOF.
LOCATED ON NASSAU ANN AND PULTON STR.
HAND-SOME AND WELL HEATED OFFICES,
NUITABLE FOR
LAWYERS', BANKERS' AND INSURANCE OFFICES,
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. A .- FOR STYLISH AND ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S HATS go direct to the mannfacturer, ESPENCHEID, No-118 Nassau st.

ALL WHO SUPFER PAIN RELIEVED IN-stantly free at WOLCOTP'S PAIN PAINT office, 63 Cortlands st., New York. St., New York.

BEST VALUE IN FRENCH CHAMPAGNES.—SOLD by PARK & TELPORD and ACKER, MERRALL & CO. Louis Duvan's Extra Dry, \$15 per case.

DYRING AND CLEANING.—NEW YORK DYRING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, Offices—98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New York: 160 and 168 Fierreport st., Brooklyn; 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-eight years. GORMAN (LATE OF 6TH AV. AND 37TH ST.), has removed his SHOR BUSINESS to 483 6th av. Fine sa-sortment of first class SHORS at lowest prices. Custom work made in a superior manner.

IMPORTED NATURAL MINERAL WATERS - SOLD IMPORTED NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.—SOLD by all grocers, druggists, &c.
APOLLINARIS.—Pure, sparkling Water for table use.
HUNYADI JANOS.—Best natural Apericut.
Genuine only with agents' name, McCULLAGH & CO.,
New York, on labels.
HUNYADI JANOS.—As se laxative I prefer the Hunyadi
Janos to any and every other mineral water, and for the
following reasons:—The dose is small, the taste is not unpleasant, it acts promptly, it does not oppress the atomach,
it does not gripe and it is efficient.

J. Marilo N SIMS, M. D., New York.

JULES MUMM'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNES .-Sold by all grocers, wine merchants, &c. LEA & PERKINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

is the original and only Worcestershire Sauce. SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALA. JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av. and 26th st., city. WIGS, TOUPEES.—G. RAUCHFUSS, PRACTICAL wig maker: Switches, Curls, Invisibles, Bandeaux. 44 East 12th st., near Brusslway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PETTENGILLES NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY ban ADVERTISERS' HANDROOK for 1877. Price 51.

The undersigned issue this day their Newspaper Directory for 1877. It is the most compete, the most compact and the most convenient work of the kind ever published. The took contains 1770 pages, printed from new type, especially cast for this work, and handsemely and substantially bound. The Directory contains:

2. A list of the newspapers of the United States and Territories, arranged by coursies, so that, at a giance, the publications evering any given section of any State may be determined about.

3. A list of the daily newspapers of the United States and Canadas, showing whether they are issued morning ovening, whether or not they have a weekly edition and distinguishing those having a circulation of 5.000 or over seek issue.

each issue.

4. A list of weekly newspapers having a

5. A list of weekly religious newspapers published in the

5. A list of weekly religious newspapers published in the

English language which take advertising, noting the de
nominational character of each.

1 list of periodicals devoted to agriculture, hortical-English

commutational character of each.

d. A list of periodicals devoted to agriculture, horticulture, live stock, &c.

The book gives all necessary facts representing 8,574
separate publications, which facts have been collated as
great labor and expense. The Directory will be sent to
any address upon the receipt of the price, 51 per copy.

N. M. PETTENGLIL & CO.

Publishers,

37 Park row, New York A SAHEL MINERAL SPRING WATER TREATHEN Treaties by Dr. HEATH, free, at 200 Sreators.